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YOUNG'S

GREAT

BOOK OF SECRETS

CONTAINING

Many of the most Valuable Recipes known;

Also, Dr. Lamotte's Celebrated Cure for

CONSUMPTION;

AND

Directions to the Working Class How to Start

a Money Making Business, With or

Without Capital, &c., &c.



M. YOUNG & CO., 4

No. 173 GREENWICH STREET,

NEW YORK.

1873

We do not manufacture any of the articles published in this book except the Egyptian Perfume and Austin's Persian Starch Enamel, both very saleable articles to families. Neither do we supply any of the ingredients for manufacturing.

YOUNG'S

GREAT

BOOK OF SECRETS.

READER—In publishing this Book of Secrets, we do it with the firm belief that it will be the means of doing much good to the thousands that have never before had an opportunity to obtain them. Many of these Secrets have already been put in market, and are now having very large sales. They are, of course, sometimes called by different names than those given in this book. Whoever puts any of these valuable Medicines in market can give them such names as they think most attractive, or that might have a tendency to add to their sales. From the sales of some of these Secrets hundreds of thousands of dollars have been made, and they are now so firmly established in this country, and also in Europe, that they will probably be sought after as long as time lasts.

If you desire to commence business for yourself, select from this Book one of these Secrets, one that you think would be the most saleable in your locality, and manufacture it in small quantities at first. As your sales improve, and you see your way more clear to increase your business, invest more largely in goods. Sell to families and stores, and if you have the means at your command, leave it on commission and advertise it in every way that you can. Talk about your goods whenever you have an opportunity, and by so doing you will get others inquiring about them, and you will soon have a business started, with an income from it that will surprise you. The Patent Medicine business is the most profitable, and the surest return, (if properly advertised,) of any business that you can engage in. If you are unable to put up any of these valuable Remedies, but have the desire to do so, we would suggest that you write out the Recipe for making the World's Fair Premium Vinegar, and take a sample of vinegar with you in a bottle to show storekeepers and families, and sell them the Secret of

YOUNG'S BOOK OF SECRETS.

manufacturing this excellent vinegar for 50 cents. Any person tasting this article will willingly pay you the price you charge for the Recipe. Persons keeping provision stores will make money by purchasing this article from you. You can sell 20 Recipes a day, at 50 cents each, (\$10 a day, all profit.) If some object to paying your price, do not refuse to take less, rather than not sell to them. You can use any other Secret that you wish in the same manner, but we mention the vinegar Recipe because that is an article that can be sold to almost everybody.

If you do not wish to leave home, sell all you can in your own town, and then advertise in your local newspaper, telling them what you have for sale, and what it will do. The medicines will always sell. Invalids abound in all communities, and the Remedies you have in this Book of Secrets are the best the world ever produced. After you have got a little start, advertise more largely, and you will find your profits steadily increasing, and by continued exertion, and constant effort, you will establish yourself in a permanent and profitable business.

RECIPES.

To Cure Bleeding and Blind Piles.—This is the celebrated French Surgeon (Dr. Chevazzi's) great cure for Piles. If the piles be very hot and painful, they should be well fomented by means of a sponge, with hot camomile and poppy-head tea, three times a day, for half an hour each time, and at bed-time a hot white bread poultice should be applied. If the heat be not great, and if the pain be not intense, the following ointment will be found efficacious: powdered opium one scruple; camphor, (powdered by means of a few drops spirits of wine,) half a drachm; powdered galls one drachm; spermaceti ointment, three drachms. Mix—To be applied night and morning. The bowels should be kept gently opened by one or two teaspoonfuls of compound confection of senna, taken every morning. The tea is made from 4 poppy heads and 4 oz. camomile blows, boiled in two quarts water half an hour. This is a valuable Recipe.

To Cure Sick Headache.—Gather sumac leaves in the Summer, and spread them in the sun a few days to dry. Then powder them fine, and smoke, morning and evening for two weeks, also whenever there are symptoms of approaching headache. Use a new clay pipe. If these directions are adhered to this medicine will surely effect a permanent cure.

To Cure a Consumptive Cough.—Take three pints rain water, half pound raisins chopped fine, three tablespoonfull flax seed, sweeten to a syrup with honey, and boil down to a quart. Add three teaspoonfull of extract of anis. Take a tablespoonfull eight times a day.

To Cure Baldness.—Cologne water two ounces; tincture of cantharides two drachms; oil of lavender or rosemary, of each ten drops. These applications must be used twice a day for three or four weeks, but if the scalp become sore, they must be discontinued for a time, or used at longer intervals.

When the hair falls off from diminished action of the scalp, preparations of cantharides are excellent. The following will cause the hair to grow faster than any other preparation: beef marrow soaked in several waters, melted and strained, half a pound; tincture of cantharides (made by soaking for a week one dram of powdered cantharides in one ounce of proof spirit,) one ounce; oil of bergamot 12 drops.

Whooping Cough.—Dissolve a scruple of salt of tartar in a gill of water; add to it ten grains of cochineal; sweeten it with sugar. Give to an infant a quarter teaspoonfull four times a day; two years old half a spoonful; from four years a tablespoonful. Great care is required in the administration of medicines to infants. We can assure paternal inquirers that the foregoing may be depended upon.

Liquid Glue.—Dissolve one ounce of borax in a pint of boiling water; add two ounces of shellac, and boil in a covered vessel until the lac is dissolved. This forms a very useful and cheap cement, and withstands damp much better than the common glue. This is superior to any Prepared Glue in market.

Phosphorus Paste for Destroying Rats and Mice.—Melt one pound of lard, with a very gentle heat, in a large mouthed bottle or other vessel plunged into warm water; then add half an ounce of phosphorus, and one pint of proof spirit; cork the bottle securely, and as it cools shake it frequently, so as to mix the phosphorus uniformly; when cold pour off the spirit (which may be preserved for the same purpose,) and thicken the mixture with flour. Small portions of this paste may be placed near the rat holes, and being luminous in the dark it attracts them, is eaten greedily, and is certainly fatal. Put it up in small tin boxes, and sell at 25 cents each. There is a firm in this city that has made over thirty thousand dollars manufacturing this article.

Dr. Parker's Great Cure for Diarrhea & Cramps in Stomach. Two parts tincture camphor, tincture opium, tincture African cayenne, essence peppermint, one part tincture rhubarb. Mix. Dose—Half teaspoonful for an adult, and from five to ten drops for a child. Repeat the dose in fifteen minutes if the patient is not relieved. Bathe the bowels with strong vinegar. This is one of the most valuable Secrets that this book contains. It has saved hundreds of lives. If you manufacture this article and sell a few bottles in any locality, its great virtues will soon spread far and wide, and you will have orders from families, druggists, and others. Put it up to retail for 25 cents.

World's Fair Premium Vinegar.—Take five gallons lukewarm water, add one pound cream tartar, two pounds allum, one gallon of common molasses, half a gallon of whiskey, one gallon of yeast. Let all stand in the warm water one hour to dissolve, then add cold water. Let stand three days with the bung open. This makes forty-two gallons. In all cases the barrel should be full. This Secret can be sold to grocers and storekeepers all over the United States.

Dropsy.—Take one pint of bruised mustard seed, two handsfull of bruised horseradish root, 8 ounces of lignum vitæ chips, and 4 ounces of bruised Indian

hemp root. Put all the ingredients in seven quarts of cider, and let it simmer over a slow fire until it is reduced to 4 quarts. Strain the decoction, and take a wineglassfull four times a day, for a few days, increasing the dose to a small teacupfull three times a day. After which use tonic medicines. This remedy has cured cases of dropsy in one week's time which had baffled the skill of many eminent physicians. For children the dose should be smaller.

Indelible Marking Ink Without a Preparation.—Dissolve separately one ounce of nitrate of silver, and one and a half ounces of sub-carbonate of soda (best washing soda) in rain water. Mix the solutions, and collect and wash the precipitate in a filter; whilst still moist rub it up in a marble or hard wood mortar with three drachms of tartaric acid; add two ounces of rain water, mix six drachms white sugar, and ten drachms of powdered gum arabic, half an ounce of archil and water to make up six ounces in measure. It should be put up in short drachm bottles, and sold at 25 cents. This is the best ink for marking clothes that has ever been discovered. There is a fortune in this recipe, as a good marking ink is very saleable.

Austin's Persian Starch Enamel.—Melt over a slow fire 5 pounds refined paraffine, and when it is all melted add two hundred drops oil of citronelli. Place several new round pie pans, well oiled with lard oil or sweet oil, on a level table, and pour about six tablespoonsful of the Polish into each pan. Let them stand until they are cool enough to lift into a pail or basin of water; let the pan float on the water a moment so as to cool the bottom, and then submerge or press down the pan into the water, until it is cool enough to stamp the Polish out into cakes. This must be done before it gets too hard, and therefore it will require close watching. Have a round tin stamp made to cut cakes about the size of a candy lozenge. Stamp them out, and let them cool well before taking them out of the pans. Put it up in square paper boxes, (nine cakes in each, retail at 5 cents a box.) Thirty cakes, in oval boxes, 25 cents. The cost of the 25 cent boxes, filled ready for market, is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 cents; the small size boxes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents. They are also put up in 10 cent boxes, which is a very saleable size. Directions—To a pint of boiling starch stir in two of the cakes or tablets, or three to a quart. This gives an elegant lustre to linen or muslin, and imparts a splendid perfume to the clothes, and makes the iron pass very smoothly over the surface. It requires but half the ordinary labor to do an ironing. It is admired by every lady. It prevents the iron from adhering to the surface, and the clothes remain clean and neat much longer than by any other method known. Over six thousand stores are selling this article in New York and Brooklyn. For Ladies, we know of no business so suitable and pleasant to engage in. If you desire further information write your questions briefly and we will answer them at once.

To Remove Grease or Stains from Clothing.—Ordinary Benzine is as good a grease eradicator as is now used. Put up in four ounce bottles and label it "The Nation's Grease Extractor," and sell for 20 or 25 cents. Benzine generally costs about 15 cents a gallon. Dip the corks in wax.

Pomatums.—For making pomatums, the lard, fat, suet, or marrow used, must be carefully prepared by being melted with as gentle a heat as possible, skimmed, and cleared from the dregs which are deposited on standing. Take

mutton suet, prepared as above, one pound; lard three pounds; carefully melted together, and stirred constantly as it cools, two ounces oil bergamot being added just after lifting the pomade from the fire. **HARD POMADE.**—Mutton suet and lard each one pound; white wax, four ounces; oil of bergamot one ounce. Put up in short, large mouthed bottles, and sell at 15 or 20 cents.

Cement for Broken China, Glass, &c.—The following recipe, from experience, we know to be a good one, and, being nearly colorless, it possesses advantages which liquid glue and other cements do not:—Dissolve half an ounce of gum accacia in a wineglass of boiling water; add plaster of Paris sufficient to form a thick paste, and apply with a brush to the parts required to be cemented together.

Sore and Weak Eyes.—Sulphate of zinc three grains, tincture of opium ten drops, water two ounces. To be applied three or four times a day.

Another.—Dissolve five grains acetate of morphia, ten grains sugar of lead, and six grains sulphate of zinc, into five ounces rose water. Bathe the eyes freely three times a day. For Scrofulous Sore Eyes, take blue violets, dig them up, top and root, wash clean, dry them, and make a tea. Drink several times a day, wetting the eyes each time, and it will soon effect a cure.

Cut or Bruise.—Apply the moist surface of the inside coating or skin of the shell of a raw egg. It will adhere of itself, leave no scar, and heal without pain.

Wens.—Take the yolks of eggs, beat up, and add as much fine salt as will dissolve, and apply a plaster to the wen every ten hours. It cures without pain or any other inconvenience.

Sprained Ankle or Wrist.—Wash the ankle very frequently with cold salt and water, which is far better than warm vinegar or decoctions of herbs. Keep the foot as cool as possible to prevent inflammation, and sit with it elevated on a high cushion. Live on low diet, and take every day some cooling medicine such as epsom salts. It cures in a few days.

Best Blacking for Boots and Shoes.—Ivory black one and a half ounce, molasses one and a half oz. sperm oil three drachms, strong oil of vitriol three drachms, common vinegar half a pint. Mix the ivory black, molasses and vinegar together, then mix the sperm oil and oil of vitriol separately, and add them to the other mixture.

Freckles.—Muriate of ammonia half a drachm, lavender water two drachms, rain water half a pint. Applied with a sponge two or three times a day.

To take Marking Ink out of Linen.—A saturated solution of cyanuret of potassium, applied with a camel's hair brush. After the marking ink disappears, the linen should be well washed in cold water.

Hair Dye.—This preparation has held the market in Europe for several years, and gives entire satisfaction. **Solution No. 1.**—Hydrosulphuret of ammonia one ounce, solution of potash three drachms, distilled or rain water one oz. (all by measure). Mix, and put into small bottles, labelling it No. 1. **Solution No. 2.**—Nitrate of silver one drachm, rain water two ounces. Dissolved and labelled No. 2. **Directions.**—The solution No. 1 is first applied to the hair with a tooth brush, and the application continued for fifteen or twenty minutes. Then

let the hair dry a short time. The solution No. 2 is then brushed over, a comb being used to separate the hairs and allow the liquid to come in contact with every part. Care must be taken that the liquid does not come in contact with the skin, as the solution No. 2 produces a very permanent dark stain on all substances with which it comes in contact. If the shade is not sufficiently deep, the operation may be repeated. The hair should be cleansed from grease before using the dye. This can be easily done by washing the head in clear water adding thereto about two tablespoonsfull of ordinary washing soda. Dry the hair well with a towel. This Dye (No. 1 and No. 2, put up in a box together,) is sold at 50 cents. A fine business can be built up by manufacturing and selling this Hair Dye.

Sore Throat.—Pour a pint of boiling water upon twenty or thirty leaves of common sage, let the infusion stand for half an hour. Add vinegar sufficient to make it moderately acid, and honey according to the taste. It must be used several times a day. Another excellent remedy is a strong solution of salt and water. Gargle every hour. A wet towel worn on the throat at night will assist in effecting a cure. For a Putrid Sore Throat use a gargle of brewers' yeast six times a day, also bind thin slices of salt pork on the throat.

Dyspepsia.—One of the first things to be attended to is to regulate the bowels, which in this disease are always in a costive state. The best means of keeping them loose is the eating of a handful of clean wheat bran, once or twice a day. This is the most simple and efficacious method of cleansing the stomach. It may be eaten from the hand with a few swallows of water to wash it down, also use, to regulate the stomach and bowels, the daily use of common salt, in teaspoonful doses, dissolved in a half tumblerfull of water, taken in the morning fasting. Avoid rich diet, and use brown bread instead of that made of superfine flour.

The Best Pill in the world.—Two pounds of aloes, one pound of gamboge, four ounces of the extract of colocynth, half a pound of castile soap, two fluid ounces of oil of peppermint, and one fluid drachm of cinnamon. Mix and form into pills. These pills are the most celebrated of any in the world, and the fortunate manufacturer has accumulated over a million dollars from their sale.

Toothache.—Take equal parts of camphor, sulphuric ether, ammonia, laudanum, tincture cayenne, and one-eighth part oil cloves. Mix well together. Saturate with the liquid a small piece of cotton, and apply to the cavity of the diseased tooth, and the pain will cease immediately. Put up in long drachm bottles. Retail at 25 cents. This is a very saleable preparation, and affords a large profit to the manufacturer.

Cure of Warts.—The easiest way to get rid of warts is to pare off the thickened skin which covers the prominent wart; cut it off by successive layers, and shave it till you come to the surface of the skin, and till you draw blood in two or three places. Then rub the part thoroughly over with lunar caustic, and one effective operation of this kind will generally destroy the wart; if not, you cut off the black spot which has been occasioned by the caustic, and apply it again; or you may apply acetic acid, and thus you will get rid of it. Care must be taken in applying these acids, not to rub them on the skin around the wart.

To Destroy Flies in a room take half a teaspoonful of black pepper, one teaspoonful of brown sugar, and one tablespoonful of cream, mix them well together, and place them in a room on a plate, where the flies are troublesome, and they will soon disappear.

Preserving Eggs.—The following mixture was patented several years ago by Mr. Jayne, of Sheffield, England. He alleged that by means of it he could keep eggs two years. A part of his composition is often made use of—perhaps the whole of it would be better. Put into a tub or vessel one bushel of quick lime, two pounds of salt, half a pound of cream of tartar, and mix the same together, with as much water as will reduce the composition, or mixture, to that consistence that it will cause an egg put into it to swim with its top just above the liquid; then put and keep the eggs therein.

French Polish for Boots and Shoes.—Mix together two pints of the best vinegar and one pint of soft water; stir into it a quarter of a pound of glue, broken up, half a pound of logwood chips, a quarter of an ounce of finely powdered indigo, a quarter of an ounce of the best soft soap, and a quarter of an ounce of isinglass. Put the mixture over the fire, and let it boil ten or fifteen minutes. Then strain the liquid, and bottle and cork it. When cold, it is fit for use. The polish should be applied with a clean sponge.

To Remove Water Stains from Black Crape.—When a drop of water falls on a black crape veil or collar, it leaves a conspicuous white mark. To obliterate this, spread the crape on a table, (laying on it a large book or paper to keep it steady,) and place underneath the stain a piece of old black silk. With a large camel's hair brush dipped in common ink, go over the stain; and then wipe off the ink with a small piece of old soft silk. It will dry immediately, and the white mark will be seen no more.

To Cure Pains in the Feet occasioned by Walking.—If your feet become painful from walking or standing too long, put them into warm salt and water, mixed in the proportion of two large handfuls of salt to a gallon of water. Sea water, made warm, is still better. Keep your feet and ankle in the water until it begins to feel cool, rubbing them well with your hands. Then wipe them dry, and rub them long and hard with a coarse towel. Where the feet are tender, and easily fatigued, it is an excellent practice to go through this practice regularly every night, also on coming home from a walk. With perseverance this has cured neuralgia in the feet.

Fever and Ague.—First clear the bowels with the fluid extract of senna and Jalep 2 drms., infusion of cloves 2 ounces. Mix. To be taken at a draught. In the cold stage give hot drinks, and try to excite warmth. In the hot ague give cooling drinks. Then give quinine one scruple, alcohol 4 ozs. sulphuric acid five drops—(mix) in two tablespoonful doses every half hour; at the same time give five drop doses of tincture or fluid extract of veratrum, and rub the patient with dry towels. In the intermission give three grain doses, once in four hours, and continue it a fortnight after the cessation of the attacks.

The following is known as the Cuban Remedy for chills and fever: Just before the approach of the fever spread two plasters about two inches wide composed of black pepper bruised fine, (not ground,) mixed into a paste with the white of an egg. Immediately before the fever comes bind them on the inside

of the wrists, and lie down. Do not remove then until the fever has passed off. If the fever is not entirely broken by the first application, apply fresh plasters of the same the next time the fever comes on.

To Make your Teeth as White as Snow.—Take one part chloride of lime, and fifteen parts of prepared chalk, adding half an ounce of pulverized peruvian bark, and a few drops of otto of roses. Use it thoroughly morning and evening.

To Make Champagne Cider for Four Cents a Gallon.—Take five gallons lukewarm water, add one gallon common molasses, three pounds of brown sugar, one gallon of vinegar, one gallon of yeast, quarter of a pound of tartaric acid. Let all stand in the warm water to dissolve one hour, then add cold water. Let stand forty-eight hours to work, with bung out. This makes forty-two gallons. In all cases the barrel should be full. To keep for a length of time add one pound of mustard. Bottle and seal it well.

To Drive Cockroaches from your Dwellings.—Strew pulverized hellebore root on the hearth, floor, or places they frequent at night. In the morning the roaches will be found either dead or dying, for such is their avidity for this plant, that they never fail to eat it when they can get it. Black pulverized hellebore may be had at all herb shops. Put up in small tin boxes, and retail at twenty-five cents.

To Cure Deafness.—Obtain pure pickarel oil, and apply four drops morning and evening to the ear. Great care should be taken to obtain oil that is perfectly pure.

To Clear your Dwellings from Bed Bugs.—Corrosive sublimate and the white of an egg, beat together, and laid with a feather around the crevices of the bedsteads and the sacking, is very effectual in destroying bugs in them. Tansy is also said to be very effectual in keeping them away. Strew it under the sacking bottom. The best exterminator is black pulverized hellebore root; it destroys them. Place it where the bugs will be likely to crawl.

To Make Paint for One Cent a Pound.—To one gallon of soft hot water, add four pounds sulphate zinc, (crude.) Let it dissolve perfectly, and a sediment will settle at the bottom. Turn the clear solution into another vessel. To one gallon of paint, (lead and oil) mix one gallon of the compound. Stir it into the paint slowly for ten or fifteen minutes, and the compound and paint will perfectly combine. If too thick, thin it with turpentine. This recipe has been sold to painters as high as \$100 for the privilege to use the same in their business.

To Make Hens Lay the whole Year.—Give each hen half an ounce of fresh meat every day, and mix a small amount of red pepper with their food during the winter. Give them plenty of grain, water, gravel and lime, and allow no cocks to run with them.

How to Raise a Mustache in Six Weeks.—Tinct. of benzoin compound two drachms, tincture Spanish flies two drachms, castor oil six ounces, oil bergamot one drachm, oil of verbena fifteen drops, strong alcohol nine ounces. Circulation should be stimulated first by friction with a rough towel. Apply to the whiskers and mustache morning and evening for four weeks.

To make Cucumber Vines bear Five Crops.—When a cucumber is taken from the vine let it be cut with a knife, leaving about the eighth of an inch of the cucumber on the stem, then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine, leaving a small portion of the cucumber on each division, and on each separate slit there will be a new cucumber as large as the first.

Silver Plating Fluid.—Take one ounce of precipitate silver to half an ounce of cyanate of potash, and quarter of an ounce of hypersulphate of soda; put all in a quart of water, add a little whitening, and shake before using. Apply with a soft rag. Put up in ounce bottles, and retail at 25 cents. This secret is worth a \$100 to an agent, to sell to families.

Chapped Hands and Lips.—One-quarter pound of honey, and one-quarter pound of sal soda, with one pint water. Apply often.

Pulmonic Wafers for Coughs.—White sugar three-and-a-half pounds, tincture or syrup of ipecac two ounces, antimonial wine one ounce, morphine five grains, dissolved in a tablespoonful of water, with ten drops sulphuric acid, half an ounce tincture blood root, one ounce syrup of Tolu. Add these to the sugar, and mix the whole mass as the confectioners do for lozenges, and cut into lozenges of the ordinary size. Use from six to twelve of these in twenty-four hours. These wafers are equal to any made, and are generally sold at high prices.

Nervous Headache.—Extract hyoseymus five grains, pulverized camphor five grains. Mix. Make four pills, one to be taken when the pain is most severe in nervous headache. Or three drops tincture nux vomica, in a spoonful of water, two or three times a day.

Felons.—One tablespoonful of red lead, and one tablespoonful of castile soap, and mix them with as much weak lye as will make it soft enough to spread like a salve, and apply it on the first appearance of the felon, and it will cure in ten or twelve days.

Restore Eyesight.—Let there be an occasional pressure of the finger on the ball of the eye. Let the pressure always be from the nose and towards the temples, and wash the eyes three times a day, in cold water. If this simple advice is followed, the day is not far distant when partial blindness shall disappear from the world.

Enlarged Veins of the Leg.—Apply firmly strips of leather spread with soap plaster. Generally it is better to support the whole limb with a strong calico bandage, which should be applied before getting out of bed. It is well to use friction, in connection with iodine ointment.

Costiveness.—Common charcoal is highly recommended for costiveness. It may be taken in tea or tablespoonful, or even larger doses, according to the exigencies of the case, mixed with molasses, repeating it as often as necessary. Bathe the bowels with pepper and vinegar. Or take two ounces rhubarb, add one ounce of rust of iron, infuse in one quart of wine. Half a wineglassful every morning. Or take pulverized blood root one drachm, pulverized rhubarb one drachm, castile soap two scruples. Mix and roll into thirty-two pills. Take one morning and night. By following these directions it may perhaps save you from a severe attack of the piles, or some other kindred disease.

Washing Made Easy.—To save your linen and your labor. Pour on half a pound of soda two quarts of boiling water, in an earthenware pan; take half a pound of soap, shred fine, put it into a saucepan with two quarts of cold water, stand it on a fire till it boils, and when perfectly dissolved and boiling, add it to the former. Mix it well, and let it stand till cold, when it has the appearance of a strong jelly. Let your linen be soaked in water, the seams and any other dirty part rubbed in the usual way, and remain till the following morning. Get your wash boiler ready, and add to the water about a pint basin full; when lukewarm put in your linen, and allow it to boil twenty minutes. Rinse it in the usual way, and that is all which is necessary to get it clean, and to keep it in good color. The above receipt is invaluable to housekeepers. Give it a trial.

Dye Silk Lilac.—For every pound of silk take one and a half pound of archil, mix it well with the liquor, make it boil a quarter of an hour, dip the silk quickly, then let it cool, and wash it in river water, and a fine half violet, or lilac, more or less full, will be obtained.

To take Ink Stains out of Mahogany.—Put a few drops of spirits of nitre in a teaspoonful of water, touch the spot with a feather dipped in the mixture, and on the ink disappearing, rub it over immediately with a rag wet in cold water, or there will be a white mark which will not be easily effaced.

To Clean Marble.—Take two parts common soda, one part of pumice-stone, and one part of finely powdered chalk; sift it through a fine sieve, and mix it with water; then rub it well over the marble, and the stains will be removed; then wash the marble over with soap and water, and it will be as clean as it was at first.

Paint.—To get rid of the smell of oil paint plunge a handful of hay into a pail of water, and let it stand in the room newly painted.

To Remove Offensive Breath.—For this purpose almost the only substance that should be admitted at the toilette is the concentrated solution of chloride of soda. From six to ten drops of it in a wineglass full of spring water, taken immediately after the operations of the morning are completed.

In some cases, the odor arising from carious teeth is combined with that of the stomach. If the mouth be well rinsed with a teaspoonful of the solution of the chloride in a tumbler of water, the bad odor of the teeth will be removed.

White Metal.—This is a splendid article for spoons, castors, ornaments, and in short articles of every description. It closely resembles silver, and may be used with great profit by the manufacture of an infinite variety of commercial articles of almost every description.

The alloy is 10 oz. of lead, 6 oz. of bismuth, 4 drachms of antimony, 8 oz. of brass, and 10 oz. of block tin, all melted together. This can be run into moulds or hammered into any shape, as it is perfectly malleable.

Ringworm.—The head is to be washed twice a day with soft soap and warm soft water; when dried the places to be rubbed with a piece of linen rag dipped in ammonia from gas tar; the patient should take a little sulphur and molasses, or some other genuine aperient, every morning; brushes and combs should be washed every day, and the ammonia kept tightly corked.

Imitation Pure Silver so perfect in its resemblance that no chemist living can detect it from pure virgin silver. It is all melted together in a crucible. Quarter of an ounce of copper, two ounces of brass, three ounces of pure silver, one ounce of bismuth, two ounces of saltpetre, two ounces of common salt, and one ounce of arsenic, one ounce of potash. Add a little borax to make it run easy.

Windsor Soap.—This is made with lard. In France they use lard with a portion of olive or bleached palm oil. It is made with one part of olive oil to nine of tallow. But a great part of what is sold is only curd (tallow) soap, and scented with oil of caraway and bergamot. The brown is colored with burnt sugar, or umber.

Honey Soap.—White cured soap $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, brown Windsor soap half pound. Cut them into thin shavings, and liquefy as directed above for scented soaps; then add four ounces of honey, and keep it melted till most of the water is evaporated; then remove from the fire, and when cool enough add any essential oil. According to Piesse the honey soap usually sold consists of fine yellow soap, perfumed with oil of citronella.

Martin's Splendid Black Ink.—Boil logwood 22 pounds, in enough water to yield fourteen gallons of decoction. To 1000 parts of this decoction, when cold, add one part chromate of potash. The mixture is to be well stirred. The proportions are to be carefully observed, and the yellow chromate, not the bichromate, employed. This ink possesses some great advantages, to adhere strongly to paper, so that it can neither be washed off by water, nor even altered by weak acids, to form no deposit, and not to be in the least acted upon by steel pens.

Red Writing Ink.—Best ground Brazil wood four ounces, diluted acetic acid one pint, alum half an ounce. Boil them slowly in a covered tinned copper or enamelled saucepan for one hour, strain, and add one ounce gum.

Yellow Ink.—Gamboge triturated with water, and a little allum added.

Green Ink.—Rub three and a half drachms Prussian Blue, and three drms. of gamboge, with two ounces of mucilage, and add half pint of water.

Gold and Silver Ink.—Fine Bronze powder, or gold or silver leaf, ground with a little sulphate of potash, and washed from the salt, is mixed with water and a sufficient quantity of gum.

Sympathetic or Secret Inks.—The solutions used should be so nearly colorless that the writing cannot be seen till the agent is applied to render it visible.

Boil oxide of cobalt in acetic acid. If a little common salt be added, the writing becomes green when heated; but with nitre it becomes a pale rose color.

A weak solution of sulphate of copper. The writing becomes blue when exposed to the vapor of ammonia.

Manifold Paper.—A process by which several letters can be written at one time. It is commonly known as copying paper. Mix lard with black lead or lampblack into a stiff paste, rub it over tissue paper with flannel, and wipe off the superfluous quantity with a soft rag. These sheets alternated with black

carbon paper, and written with a hard pencil, will produce several copies of a letter at once.

To Make a Barrel of Good Soap.—Dissolve fifteen pounds of bar soap in fifteen gallons boiling water, and let it get cold. Cut up the soap in slices. When cold it will be thick like jelly.

Dissolve fifteen pounds of sal soda in fifteen gallons more of boiling water, which will take three minutes, then add to this composition six pounds of unslacked lime; let these articles boil together twenty minutes. When cold and settled, turn off this fluid, and stir it up with the soap, be careful not to disturb the sediment, then add three pints of alcohol, and stir all the articles together.

Wash Equal to Paint.—Take a half bushel of unslacked lime, and slack it with boiling water, cover it during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste put in boiling hot, half pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix and let it stand several days. Keep it in a kettle, and put it on as hot as possible with a brush.

The above is the receipt used for the President's house at Washington. It is said to look as well and last as long as oil paint, on wood, brick or stone.

To Clean Kid Gloves.—Make a strong lather with curd soap and warm water, in which steep a small piece of new flannel. Place the glove on a flat, unyielding surface—such as the bottom of a dish, and having thoroughly soaped the flannel (when squeezed from the lather,) rub the glove till all dirt be removed, cleaning and re-soaping the flannel from time to time. Care must be taken to omit no part of the glove, by turning the fingers, &c. The gloves must be dried in the sun, or before a moderate fire, and will present the appearance of old parchment. When quite dry, they must be gradually pulled out, and will look new.

Mint Vinegar.—Put into a wide-mouthed bottle, fresh nice clean mint leaves enough to fill it loosely: then fill up the bottle with good vinegar, and after it has been stopped close for two weeks it is to be poured off clear into another bottle, and kept well corked for use. Serve with lamb when mint cannot be obtained.

Excellent Hair Wash.—Take one ounce of borax, half an ounce of camphor, powder these ingredients very fine, and dissolve them in one quart boiling water; when cool the solution will be ready for use; damp the hair frequently. This wash effectually cleanses, beautifies and strengthens the hair, preserves the color, and prevents early baldness. The camphor will form into lumps after being dissolved, but the water will be sufficiently impregnated.

Chilblains, Sprains, &c.—One raw egg well beaten, half a pint of vinegar, one ounce spirits of turpentine, a quarter of an ounce of spirits of wine, a quarter of an ounce of camphor. These ingredients to be beaten well together, then put in a bottle and shaken for ten minutes, after which, to be corked down tightly to exclude the air. In half an hour it is fit for use. To be well rubbed in, two, three, or four times a day. For rheumatism in the head, to be rubbed at the back of the neck and behind the ears. In chilblains this remedy is to be used before they are broken.

The Egyptian Perfume.—In manufacturing this article, follow the same directions, and use the same ingredients as are used in Austin's Persian Starch Enamel, published on another page of this book, with the simple alteration of using the oil of jassemine instead of the oil of citronella. In perfuming use one ounce oil of jassemine to every pound and a half of paraffine. Stamp out in cakes one inch long, half inch wide, and one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Put each cake into a small sliding box, and sell at ten cents each. It is very saleable, and you can make money fast by putting this up. It is new, and has not been introduced as yet in many localities, and if you are first in the field you are sure to do a large business at it. Give it a trial.

Summer Champagne.—To four parts of seltzer water add one ounce of Moselle wine, or hock, and put a teaspoonful of powdered sugar into a wineglassful of this mixture; an ebullition takes place and you have a sort of champagne which is more wholesome in hot weather than the genuine wine known by that name.

Deafness.—Take three drops of a sheep's gall, warm, and drop it into the ear on going to bed. The ear must be syringed with warm soap and water in the morning. The gall must be applied for three successive nights. It is only efficacious when the deafness is produced by cold. The most convenient way of warming the gall is by holding it in a silver spoon over the flame of a light. The above remedy has been frequently tried with perfect success.

Gout.—This is Col. Birch's receipt for rheumatic gout or acute rheumatism, commonly called in England the "Chelsea Pensioner." Half an ounce of nitre (saltpetre,) half an ounce of sulphur, half an ounce of flower of mustard, half an ounce of Turkey rhubarb, quarter of an ounce of powdered guaicum. Mix, and take a teaspoonful every other night for three nights, and omit three nights, in a wineglassful of cold water, water which has been previously well boiled.

Life Belts.—An excellent and cheap life belt, for persons proceeding to sea, bathing in dangerous places, or learning to swim, may be thus made:—Take a yard and three-quarters of strong jean, double, and divide it into nine compartments. Let there be a space of two inches after each third compartment. Fill the compartments with very fine cuttings of cork, which can be had at any cork-cutting establishment. Workilot holes at the bottom of each compartment to let the water drain out. Attach a neck-band and waist strings of stout boot-web, and sew them on strongly.

Bleeding from the Nose. from whatever cause, may generally be stopped by putting a plug of lint into the nostril; if this does not do, apply a cold lotion to the forehead; raise the head, and place both arms over the head, so that it will rest on both hands; dip the lint plug, slightly moistened, into some powdered gum arabic, and plug the nostrils again; or dip the plug into equal parts of powdered gum arabic and alum. An easier and simpler method is to place a piece of writing paper on the gums of the upper jaw, under the upper lip, and let it remain there for a few minutes.

Poisons.—As a general rule, give emetics after poisons that cause sleepiness and raving; chalk, milk, butter, and warm water, or oil, after poisons that cause vomitings and pain in the stomach and bowels, with purging; and when

there is no inflammation about the throat, tickle it with a feather to excite vomiting. Always send immediately for a medical man.

Moths.—A very pleasant perfume, and also preventive against moths, may be made of the following ingredients;—Take of cloves, carraway seeds, nutmeg, mace, cinnamon, and Tonquin beans, of each one ounce; then add as much Florentine orris-root as will equal the other ingredients put together. Grind the whole well to powder, and then put it in little bags, among your clothes, &c.

Bald Heads.—A most valuable remedy for promoting the growth of the hair, is an application once or twice a day, of wild indigo, and alcohol. Take four ounces of wild indigo, and steep it about a week or ten days in a pint of alcohol, and a pint of hot water, when it will be ready for use. The head must be thoroughly washed with the liquid, morning and evening, application being made with a sponge or soft brush. Another excellent preparation is composed of three ounces of castor oil, with just enough alcohol to cut the oil, to which add twenty drops tincture of cantharides, and perfume to suit. This not only softens and imparts a gloss to the hair, but also invigorates and strengthens the roots of the hair.

Dry Cough.—Take of powdered gum arabic half an ounce; liquorice-juice half an ounce. Dissolve the gum first in warm water, squeeze in the juice of a lemon, then add of pægorie two drachms; syrup of squills one drachm. Cork all in a bottle, and shake well. Take one teaspoonfull when the cough is troublesome.

Corns.—Boil a potato in its skin, and after it is boiled take the skin and put the inside of it to the corn, and leave it on for about twelve hours; at the end of that period the corn will be nearly cured.

Black Silk Reviver.—Boil logwood in water half an hour, then simmer the silk half an hour, take it out and put into the dye a little blue vitriol, or green copperas; cool it and simmer the silk for half an hour. Or, boil a handful of fig leaves in two quarts of water until it be reduced to one pint; squeeze the leaves, and bottle the liquor for use. When wanted sponge the silk with it.

Biles.—These should be brought to a head by warm poultices of cammome flowers, or boiled white lily root, or onion root, by fermentation with hot water, or by stimulating plasters. When ripe they should be destroyed by a needle or lancet. But this should not be attempted until they are fully proved.

Bunions may be checked in their early development by binding the joint with adhesive plaster, and keeping it on as long as any uneasiness is felt. The bandaging should be perfect, and it might be well to extend it round the foot. An inflamed bunion should be poulticed, and larger shoes be worn. Iodine 12 grains, lard or spermaceti ointment half an ounce, makes a capital ointment for bunions. It should be rubbed on gently twice or three times a day.

Cautions in Visiting the Sick.—Do not visit the sick when you are fatigued, or when in a state of perspiration, or with the stomach empty—for in such conditions you are liable to take the infection. When the disease is very contagious, take the side of the patient which is near to the window. Do not enter the room the first thing in the morning before it has been aired; and when

you come away take some food, change your clothing immediately, and expose the latter to the air for some days. Tobacco smoke is a fine preventive of malaria.

To Destroy the Taste of Medicine.—Have the medicine in a glass as usual, and a tumbler of water by the side of it, then take the medicine and retain it in the mouth, which should be kept closed, and if you then commence drinking the water the taste of the medicine is washed away. Even the bitterness of quinine and aloes may be prevented by this means.

Cheap and Good Vinegar.—To eight gallons of clear rain water add three quarts of molasses; turn the mixture into a clean tight cask, shake it well two or three times, and add three spoonfuls of good yeast, or two yeast cakes, place the cask in a warm place, and in ten or twelve days add a sheet of common brown wrapping paper, smeared with molasses, and torn into narrow strips, and you will soon have good vinegar. The paper is necessary to form the "mother" or life of the vinegar.

Cancer.—The following is said to be a sure cure for cancer:—A piece of sticking plaster is put over the cancer, with a circular piece cut out of the centre, a little larger than the cancer, so that the cancer and a small circular rim of healthy skin next to it is exposed. Then a plaster, made of chloride of zinc, blood root and wheat flour, is spread on a piece of muslin, the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for twenty-four hours. On removing it, the cancer will be found burned into and appear of the color and hardness of an old shoe sole, and the circular rim outside of it will appear white and parboiled, as if scalded by hot steam. The wound is now dressed, and the outside rim soon separates, and the cancer comes out in a hard lump, and the place heals up. The plaster kills the cancer, so that it sloughs like dead flesh, and never grows again. The remedy was discovered by Dr. King, of London, and has been used by him for several years with unfailling success, and not a case has been known of the reappearance of the cancer when this remedy has been applied.

Dr. Lamotte's Great French Remedy for Consumption.—This wonderful Medicine was obtained by us from the wife of a Missionary to Africa. For four years she herself was a sufferer in America. Her husband was called into the missionary field, and the West coast of Africa was selected his destination. She accompanied him to that far distant land, as she had been given up by physicians here as incurable. Shortly after their arrival in Africa, they became acquainted with Dr. Lamotte, a noted Physician, who was then connected with a French exploring expedition. She at once put herself under his treatment, as he gave her assurances that she could be cured, notwithstanding she was then apparently in the last stages of that fearful and fatal disease—seated Consumption. He gave her but one kind of medicine all through his treatment, and the first bottle that she took so changed her feelings, and so completely astonished her by its powerful effects upon her system, that she continued its use for two months, at which time she had gained nineteen pounds of flesh, and found herself perfectly cured.* On inquiry she found he had cured hundreds of cases of Consumption, with the same Remedy, in France and Germany, before he joined the exploring expedition to Africa. After she became perfectly restored to health, she assisted her husband in his labors among the

natives for three years, and they then returned to this country. She is now the picture of health. Previous to her leaving Africa she obtained from Dr. La Motte the prescription of the medicine he used in performing his wonderful cures of Consumption. She has kindly furnished it to us for publication, and we are thankful that we have it in our power to give to the consumptive a prescription that has never yet failed in restoring the patient to perfect health.

Receipt for the "Baume de Sante" or Balm of Health.—

Extract of French fungus root half ounce; tincture of cantharia plant 2 drachms; extract chinchona two drachms; loaf sugar one pound; pure port wine one half pint; one ounce each of sarsaparilla, hoarhound and boneset. Mix in an earthen vessel holding two quarts all of the articles except the three last named, then place the sarsaparilla, boneset and hoarhound in a vessel containing one quart of water, and boil down to a pint, strain, and when cold add the liquid to the other ingredients above named. Bottle and keep corked. DOSE—One large tablespoonful three times a day, at least an hour before meals, except at night, when the dose should be taken before retiring, and not before supper.

Send a stamped envelope and we will send the full particulars printed to you.

This wonderful medicine is the only certain cure for Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis as yet discovered by medical men, and we know that consumptives have been restored to perfect health by this valuable remedy.

Druggists usually charge for this prescription \$3 or \$3.50. Some of the articles are imported from France, and if you cannot get them from your druggist, we will willingly send them to you all prepared. We have done this for others, and the medicine is working miracles in the way of cures. Since parties have sent to us for the medicine, we have had a practical Chemist prepare it in quantities, so that we could send it to any person cheaper than they can get it prepared at a druggists. The price is \$2 for large bottles, (quarts.) One bottle generally effects a cure. If you can get the medicine prepared at home, we prefer that you should do so, as it would save you some time. If you cannot get it prepared in your town enclose to us \$2 and we will send the medicine to you by express. If you know of any person afflicted with this terrible disease, you may save their life, and be the means of restoring them to health, by showing them this prescription.

All letters or communications to us, (requiring an answer) must be accompanied by a postage stamp.

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